Answer Key for Exercises in Study Guide I

Introduction through Lesson VI

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Introduction

I Alphabet
A. Exercises. Do not be concerned with accents.
2. Transliterate and give one English derivative of each:
   φονή phonē > phonology, phoneme, microphone
   τύραννος tyrranous > tyrant, tyrannosaurus
   γάμος gamos > gamete, monogamy
   έθος ethos > ethical, ethology, bioethics
   όφθαλμος ophthalmos > ophthalmologist
   κλέπτω klepto > kleptocracy
   διάβολος diabolos > diabolic, devil
   χρόνος chronos > chronicle, dendrochronology
   ξέρος xerōs > xerox, xerophage
   ιδιος idios > idiosyncrasy, idiomatic

3. Transliterate into Greek:
   ichthys ἵχθυς theos θεός graphō γράφω
   katharsis κάθαρσις hybris ὑβρίς skēnē σκηνή
   Oedipus Οἰδίπους Thucydides Θουκυδίδης

B Sample Quiz on the Alphabet
1. Fill in the missing letters:
   α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω

2. Write the Greek letters for three labials π, β, φ, (ψ)
   Write the seven Greek vowels α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω
   χ Before γ, κ, χ and ξ is pronounced ng.
   The 'h' sound is represented in Greek by the mark ι.
   τ δ θ are a) palatals b) dentals c) nasals

3. Transliterate into the Roman alphabet:
   δράμα drama γλώσσα glōssa
   σκηνή skēnē, scene φωνή phonē
   ξένος xenos βιβλίον biblion
   οδός hodos Προμηθεύς Prometheus

4. Put into Greek letters:
   δόρος δώρον theos θεός Sphinx Σφίγξ zōnē ζώνη
Lesson One

I Verbs

C: Sample Quizzes and Exercises on the Present Active and M/P

Quiz #1
A. conjugate παύω in the present active and middle-passive indicative and infinitive; translate each form.

παύομαι [I cease/am being stopped] παύει [you cease/are being stopped] παύει [he/she/it ceases/is being stopped] παύεσθαι [we cease/are being stopped] παύεσθε [you cease/are being stopped] παύονται [they cease/are being stopped] παύεσθαι [to cease/to be (in the process of being) stopped].

B. Tell what pronoun (I, you, she/he/it, they, etc.) is used to translate each of these:
Example: πιστεύομεν we

1. λείπουσιν they
2. φέρονται they
3. ἀγεῖ (2) he/she/it, you
4. ἔχεται he/she/it
5. γίγνεται (deponent.) you

C. Translate these forms.

1. ἔρχονται they are coming/going
2. πιστεύομεν we trust/are trusting
3. λύεις you are releasing
4. γράφεται he/she is taking notes, he/she is being enrolled, it is being written
5. ἔχετε you [y’all] have

D. Vocabulary: give the meaning:

1. ἀρχέω begin, rule
2. πείθω persuade
3. λείπω leave
4. πράττω do, make
5. βουλομαι wish, want

Quiz #2: Present Active and M/P
A. Conjugate πέμπω in the present active and middle-passive indicative and infinitive.

πέμπω πέμπεις πέμπει πέμπομεν πέμπετε πέμπουσιν πέμπει [to be sending, to send]
πέμπομαι πέμπει πέμπονται πέμπομεθα πέμπουσθε πέμπονται πέμπουσθαι
B. Translate these:
1. ἀρχεῖς you rule/ are ruling  2. πειθόμεθα we obey
3. πράττει (2) he/she it makes/does, you make for yourself/are made
4. λείπουσι they leave/are leaving  5. ἐρχεῖ (1) you are coming/going

Γ. Vocabulary: give the meaning:
1. ἀγω lead  2. ἔχω have
3. παιδεύω educate  4. παύω stop  5. βουλομαι wish, want

Exercises on verbs in the present
1. Translate into English:
   παῦω I am stopping
   παύομαι (2) I cease/am ceasing; I am being stopped
   γράφεται (2) he/she it is taking notes; he/she is being enrolled/it is being written
   γράφουσι they are writing
   βουλόμεθα we want/wish
   βουλεύομεν we are planning
   πείθετε you obey
   ἔχειν to have
   φέρεσθαι (2) to bring for one’s use; to be carried
   ἀρχονται (2) they are making a beginning; they are being ruled

2. Correct these (only one has a mistake in accent):
   πεμπέεις πέμπεις
   φέροιται φέρεται, φέρονται
   βουλεύομεν βουλόμεθα, βουλενομεν
   παιδεύομεθα παιδευόμεθα
   γίγνοσι γίγνονται

3. Translate into Greek:
   I am writing. γράφω.
   I am taking notes γράφομαι.
   She is sending this. τοῦτο πέμπει.
   He is sending for this. τοῦτο πέμπεται.
   We are going. ἐρχόμεθα.
   They are being carried. φέρονται.
   To go ἐρχεσθαι.
   To cease παύεσθαι.
   He is ransoming her. αὐτὴν λύεται.
   She is leading them. αὐτούς ἀγεν/ ἀγεται.

4. Translate into English:
   1. βουλονται ἔχειν εἰρήνην; Do they want to have peace?
   2. μένετε ἡ λείπετε; Are you staying or leaving?
II Nouns
D. Sample Quizzes and Exercises on Nouns

Exercises on Lesson I
Part One:
1. In the Readings and sentences find:
   a. A neuter plural subject with a singular verb  Ex. 3a #8, p. 38; readings #11, p. 41.
   b. A dative with a verb meaning "trust" or "obey"  Ex. 3a # 10, p. 38; 3b #10, 20, p. 39.
   d. A dative of means.  Ex. 3b #2, 12, p. 39
   e. A genitive of possession.  Ex. 3a #3, p. 38.
2-3 Check forms in book. pp. 29-31 and 23-4
4. Translate into Greek:
   1. The gifts are being carried to the strangers.  τοίς ξένοις τὰ δῶρα φέρεται.
   2. We are making peace by means of thought and determination.  γνώμη καὶ βουλὴ
eἰρήνην πρᾶττομεν.
   3. Human beings have goodness in their [= the] souls.  οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὴν ἀρετὴν
   ἔχουσιν ἐν τοῖς ψυχαῖς.
5. Correct the accents (hint: they are all wrong)
   ἄνθρωποι δῶραν δώρον βουλῶν γνώματι τὴν ὁδὸν.
   ἄνθρωποι δῶραν δώρον βουλῶν γνώματι τὴν ὁδὸν.

Sample Test on Lesson I
1. Forms:  A. Change to the plural of the same case:
   ἄρχη ἄρχαι λόγος λόγοις
   δόρον δόρα ἄρετην ἄρετας
   βίος βίοι
   B. Change to the singular:
   ξένος ξένον ψυχή ψυχῆς
   παιδί παιδίον δίκαιος δίκη
2. List two uses for each of the cases (and give 3 or more endings for each):
   Example: Nominative:  subject, predicate nominative (with verb "to be," "to become"
   etc.) -ος -η -ον -οι -α -α
   Genitive possession, separation, with verbs of ruling -ου -ης -ων
   Dative indirect object, place where, with verbs of trusting -ω -η -αις -οις
   Accusative direct object, place to which -ον -ην -α -ας -οις
4. Article:  give the form of the article that agrees with each (8):
   οἱ λόγοι 
   τοὺς ἄνθρωπος 
   τῶν πολέμων 
   οἱ ψυχαὶ
5. Translate
1. παρά τοῖς ξένοις μένειν βούλεσθε; Do you want to stay with your hosts/guests?
2. η τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ψυχῆ πλούτων ἔχει. The soul of a human being has wealth.
3. η μὲν ὀδὸς εἰς εὐρήκειν ἁγεί, ἡ δὲ [ὀδὸς] εἰς πόλεμον ἁγεί. One road leads to peace, the other to war.

Sample Quiz on nouns: Lesson 1

1. Vocabulary: give genitive, article and meaning:
Ex. νῆσος, νῆσου, ἡ island
   πλούτος, -ou, ὁ wealth          δώρον, -ou, τὸ gift
   ἀρετή, -ῆς, ἡ excellence      πόνος, -ou, ὁ toil
   ὁδός, -οῦ, ἡ road              γνώμη, -ῆς, ἡ means of knowing
   λίθος, -ou, ὁ stone            ἀνάγκη, -ῆς, ἡ necessity
   ἔργον, -ou, τὸ work, deed       δίκη, -ῆς, ἡ justice, lawsuit
2. Tell what case each takes and give meaning with that case
Ex. σὺν + dative with
   ἐν + dative in
   παρά + gen. from the side of; + dat. by the side of; + acc. to the side of
3. Give one use or meaning for each case (3):
Ex. Genitive “of” or “from” / possession, separation
   Nominative subject, predicate nominative
   Dative “to” or “for”, place where, after verbs of trusting, indirect object
   Accusative direct object, end of motion (“into”)
4. Identify Case and give the correct form of the article to agree with each:
Ex. ἀνθρώπῳ dative -- τῷ
   acc. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους
   gen. τῶν ἁρχῶν
   nom. οἱ φίλοι
   nom/acc. τὰ ἔργα
   acc. τὸν λόγον
   nom. ἡ δίκη
   nom/acc. τὸ παιδίον

Translate:
1. τὰ παιδία τοῖς ξένοις φέρειν βιβλία βουλεταί. The little children want to bring
   books to their guest-friends/the strangers.
2. ἡ μὲν εὐρήκειν βιοῦ παρὰ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἁγεί, ὁ δὲ πόλεμος ἁγεί θάνατον.
   Peace brings life to people, war brings death.
4. πέμψεσθε τοὺς λιθοὺς τοῖς ἐν ταῖς νῆσοις φίλοις; Are you sending the stones
to your friends in the islands?
Lesson II

C: Exercise on Relatives
A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on its role in its own clause.
In each of the sentences below:
  a. Identify the relative pronoun and antecedent.
  b. Tell what number and gender the antecedent is and list the forms of the relative in that number and gender.
  c. Figure out what case the antecedent is and what case the relative is.
  d. Give the Greek words for the antecedent and the relative.

Example:
The women to whom you are writing are coming here today.
  b. The women is fem. and pl. The forms of the relative in fem. pl. are αἱ ὁν ἀτις ᾐς.
  c. The words the women are nominative because they are the subject of the verb are coming (ἐρχονται). The relative is dative because it is indirect object.
  d. αἱ γυναῖκες ... ἀτις ...

1. I saw three children whose hair was green. a. whose – children b. neut. pl. – οἱ ὁν ὀις ᾐς
2. Did you speak to the men who were paving Hello walk? a. who – men b. masc. pl. – οἱ ὁν ὀις ὀῒς ὀῒς c. men: dat. who: nom. d. ἀνθρώποις ὀί.
5. Three beautiful goddesses who were having a contest appeared to Paris on Mount Ida. a. who – goddesses b. fem. pl. οἱ ὁν ὀις ᾐς ᾐς c. nom. nom. d. ἡ τεσαί or θεοί αἱ
7. We do not trust the wise [men] who are believed to be clever at speaking. a. who – wise b. masc. pl. – οἱ ὀῒς ὀῒς ὀῒς c. wise: dat.; who: nom. d. τὸ ὑψεῖς ὑς ὀί.
8. You have done wicked things which no Greek man or woman would have done. a. which – wicked things b. neut. pl. – ὁ ὁν ὀῒς ᾐς c. acc. acc. d. κακά ᾐς
9. The island on which they lived was very crowded. a. [on] which – island b. fem. sg. – ἡ ἕς ἡ ἡν c. island: nom.; on which: dat. d. ἡ νῆσος ἐν ἡ
F. Sample Tests and Exercises for Lesson II

Review for Lesson II
1. Conjugate in the present and imperfect. [Practice until you can do these from memory with confidence and without hesitation]. Check in book. παύω (26 forms) γνώματι (13 forms)
2. Name the verb and translate. Example: ἠγεῖ < ἀγω “he/she was leading”
   a. ἑφερόμην φέρω “I was bringing [for my own use]” “I was being carried”
   b. ἐβούλετο bou/λοιμαί “she/he was wanting”
   c. ἡρχομεθα (2) ἄρχω “we were making a beginning”; “we were being ruled” and ἔρχομαι “we were going”
   d. εἶχον ἔχω “I/they had”
   e. ἐπέμπες πέμπω “you were sending”
   f. ἐγράφον γράφω “you were taking notes”; “you were being enrolled/indicted”
3. Decline in full Check in book
   a. σοφός
   b. ἀδικος (two-termination)
4. Give the form of the adjective to agree. Example: ἡ ______ ὁδός [καλός] καλῇ
   тής κακῆς ὁδοῦ [κακός]
   тῶν ἐραστῶν βίω [ἐραστός]
   τὸ σοφὸν ἔργον [σοφός]
   τοὺς ἀδικοὺς ἀνθρώπους [ἀδικός]
   τὰς ἀθανάτους γνώμας [ἀθανάτος]
5. Correct these: Look for agreement and NPS+SV [Forget accents.]
   тὴν ἀδίκην γνώμην ἀδίκον
   τὸν κακὸν ὁδὸν τὴν κακὴν
   τὰ παιδία ἐφέροντο τὸν λίθον ἐφερε τοὺς
6. Translate:
   1. ἀθανατος ἡ ἁρετή. Excellence is deathless.
   2. χαλεπαί σῦ τὸν σοφῶν γνώματι. The thoughts/opinions of the wise are difficult.
   3. τὰ ἐσθιά παιδία ἐλυόμεθα εἰς τὴν νήσου ἐπέμπετο. δῶρα γάρ ἐστι τοῖς θεοῖς. The noble children whom we were ransoming were being sent to the island.
   4. ἡ μὲν ἐβούλητο ἁρετὴν ἐχεῖν, ἡ δὲ ἁρετὴν εἶχεν. One woman wanted to have excellence, the other had it.
6. Translate:
   1. ἀγαθοὶ ἡ ἁρετή. Excellence is deathless.
   2. χαλεπαί σῦ τὸν σοφῶν γνώματι. The thoughts/opinions of the wise are difficult.
   3. τὰ ἐσθιά παιδία ἐλυόμεθα εἰς τὴν νήσου ἐπέμπετο. δῶρα γάρ ἐστι τοῖς θεοῖς. The noble children whom we were ransoming were being sent to the island.
   4. ἡ μὲν ἐβούλητο ἁρετὴν ἐχεῖν, ἡ δὲ ἁρετὴν εἶχεν. One woman wanted to have excellence, the other had it.
5. The good were doing good.
7. Write in Greek:
   1. The difficult words. . . οἱ χαλεποὶ λογοὶ
   2. The words are difficult. χαλεποὶ οἱ λογοὶ οἱ λογοὶ χαλεποὶ
   3. We are learning [μανθάνω = I learn] difficult words. μανθάνομεν χαλεποὺς λόγους.
   4. They trust difficult words. πιστεύουσι χαλεποὶς λόγοις.
5. We were not learning difficult [things] by means of difficult words. οὐκ ἐμανθάνομεν τὰ χαλεπά χαλεποὶς λόγοις.
Sample Quiz on adjectives
   Example: χρηστός χρηστή χρηστόν good
   ἀλογος [ἄλογος] ἄλογον unreasonable

2. Translate:
   τὸ Ἐλληνικὸν βιβλίον the Greek book
   τὸ βιβλίον Ἐλληνικὸν. The book is Greek.

3. Choose the correct adjective:
   η ______ ὀδὸς [καλὸς καλὴ καλὸν]
   η ______ ψυχή [ἀδικὸς ἀδίκη ἀδικον]

4. Translate
   1. σὺκ ἔχομεν ἃ ἐβουλόμεθα. We did not have what we wanted.
   2. καλαὶ ἦσαν αἱ νῆσοι εἰς ἃς ἔπεμπον τὰ παιδία. The islands to which they were
      sending / I was sending the children were beautiful.
   3. ὁ ἥλιος, ὃς φέρει τὸν βιον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, θεὸς ἐίναι ἐνόμιζετο. The sun which
      brings life to people was/used to be thought to be a god.

Sample Test
I. Verbs:
   A. Imperfect: give the imperfect forms of these presents:
      1. βουλομαι ἐβουλόμην
      2. βουλεύετε ἐβουλεύετε
      3. γύνεται ἐγίνετο
      4. φέρομαι ἐφέρον
      5. ἔγετε ἦγετε
      6. ἔχεις ἔχες
      7-8. πέμπει ἐπέμπεν[ν]
   From εἶμι
      9. εί ἦσαθα
      10. ἔστι ἦν
      11. ἐσμέν ἦμεν
      12. εἶστι ἦσαν

   B. Translate these forms:
      1. ἦ I was
      2-3. ἔπαυον I was stopping / they were stopping
      4. ἔγραψαν you were taking notes; you were being enrolled/indicted
II. Adjectives:
A. Vocabulary: Check in book.
11-13. Give three words meaning “good” ἀγαθός, καλός, ἐσθλός, χρηστός

III. Questions about grammar:
1. How can you tell whether τὰ μὲν ... means “some men” or “some things”? The gender of the article is neuter: it means some things.
2. τὰ κακά means a) bad men  b) evils  c) the devil
3. οἱ σοφοὶ might be translated a) philosophers b) the wise c) wise men and women d) all of these
4. What is the difference between ἀγαθὸν τὸ βιβλίον and τὸ ἀγαθὸν βιβλίον? The book is good and the good book: position of the adjective.
5-10. Pick the right form of the relative pronoun:
5. The man whom I saw was Thucydides. ὃς ἦν ὃν
6. Did you see the men who did it? ὃν οὗς ὃς
7. The women whom we sent for are my cousins. ἤς ἦν οὗς αἱ
8. The evils that men do live after them. ὃς ὃς οὗς
9. The islands which we rule are ugly. ὃν ἦν οὗς
10. The woman to whom you were writing is here. ὃς αἰς ἦ

IV. Translate:
1. άθάνατος ὁ θάνατος ἐστίν. Death is deathless.
2. οἱ μὲν ἦσαν καλαί, οἱ δὲ κακαί. Some [women] were good, others bad.
3. ὁ σοφὸς ἐλέει ὃτι [“that”] ὁ βίος ἐστὶ χαλεπὸν καὶ ἐνταῦθα [“then”] τέθνηκας [“you're dead”]. The clever [person] said life is a difficult thing and then you are dead.
4. βιβλία περί τῆς ψυχῆς ἐγράφησε. Was he/she writing [for himself/herself] books about the soul? Were books about the soul being written?
5. ἔβουλευόμεθα ἔχειν ἀν οὐκ εἴχομεν. We wanted to have what we did not have.

Extra. Translate these sayings, idioms, expressions:
1. κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων. The belongings of friends are shared in common.
2. οἱ τότε people of former times
3. δεινὸς λέγειν clever at speaking
4. παρὰ νόμον contrary to the law
5. πάντα γὰρ οὐ κακός εἴμι. I am not bad at all things.
Lesson III

Sample test for Lesson III

A. Translate these forms:
1. ἔσει you will be
2. ἀρξομεν we will rule/begin
3. λείψετε you will leave
4. μαθήσονται they will learn
5. παύσώμεθα we will cease/be stopped

B. Give the imperfect and future and the meaning of the verb in the same person, number and voice:

ex. (Mid.) γράφει -- ἐγράφω γράψει (write, mid. take notes)
1. γράφετε ἐγράφων γράψετε (write, mid. take notes)
2. ἀγεται ἢγετο ἀξεται (lead)
3. ἀκούω ἰκουν ἀκούσμαι (hear)
4. λαμβάνει ἐλάμβανε λήγεται (take)
5. πειθόμαι ἐπειθόμην πείσομαι (persuade, mid. obey)
6. πάσχομεν ἐπάσχομεν πεῖσομεθα (suffer)
7. φέρεις έφερες οἴσεις (hear)
8. πραττόμεθα ἐπραττόμεθα πραξόμεθα (do, make)
9. ἔχουσι εἶχον ἔξουσι σχήσουσι (have)
10. ἔσην ἦσαν ἔσονται (be)

C. Vocabulary: Check in book.

D. Choose the correct form to agree with the noun:

1. νεανιάς α) οὗτος β) ταύτας γ) αὐτή
2. θάλασσαν α) τάνδε β) ἤνδε γ) τήνδε
3. ποιήτης α) τήθι β) τῷ δε γ) σύρω
4. ημέρα α) ταύτα β) ταύτη γ) αὐτή
5. δικαστήριον α) τόνδε β) τήνδε γ) δνδε

E. Translate (20):

1. αἱ τοῦτοι τῶν δικαίων ποιων ἡ γνώμαι ἔξουσι τιμῆν. The opinions of the just citizens will have honor.
2. τάδε τα ἀισχρα ὡδ ἐκείνου τοῦ καλοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐγράφετο; Were these ugly things being written by that fine poet?
3. αὕται αἱ ἁγαθαὶ καὶ θεοφαί τὰ παιδία παιδεύονται ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν. These good and wise women will have their children educated by the poets.
4. βούλει οἱ ταῦτην τήν μικρὰν υήσου σὺν τοῖς φίλοις ἐρχεσθαι; Do you wish to go to this small island with your friends?
5. Ἐυρίπιδὴς ἦν ὃ σοφὸς τῆς σκηνῆς. λέγει δὲ τὸ καλὸν φίλον ἀει. Euripides was the philosopher of the stage. He says that which is beautiful is always dear [loved].
E. Complete Review for Lessons 1-3

I. VERBS:
A. Translate each form and give the opposite number.
   Example: πέμψεται "they will send for [something]" -- πέμψεται
   1. ἐσται he/she/it/they [n. pl.] will be ἐσονται
   2. ἀρξουσιν they will rule/begin ἀρξει
   3. λείψετε you will leave λείψεις
   4. λήψονται they will take λήψεται
   5. παυσόμεθα we will cease/be stopped παύσομαι
   6. πείσομαι I will obey πείθω
   7. πείσομαι (not the same as 6) I will suffer πάσχω

B. Identify the verbs
   Example: βουλήσει < βουλομαι
   1. βουλεύσωμεθα < βουλεύω
   2. ἔξετι < ἔχω
   3. ἡγομεν < ἡγο
   4. ἀπεθνησκε < ἀποθνήσκω
   5. οἰσόμεθα < φέρω
   6. γενήσονται < γίνομαι
   7. πράξετε < πράττω
   8. σκήσοσι < σκέω

C. Synopses: fill in the imperfect and future of the same person and number (active and m/p or middle, if they exist):
   Example: πολὼν ἐκποιον παύσω -- παύσομαι ἐκπαύσῃς παύσομαι
   1. φέρω ἐφέρον οἶσω φερομαι ἐφερώμην οἴσομαι
   2. πράττωμεν ἐκπράττομεν πράξομεν πραττόμεθα ἐκπραττόμεθα πραξόμεθα
   3. πάσχεις ἐπάσχεις πείσει
   4. μανθάνει ἐμάνθανε μανθάνει τα μαθήσεται
   5. ἄγετε ἄγεας ἄξετε ἄγεσθε ἄξεσθε
   6. λαμβάνος λαμβάνον λαμβάνονται λαμβάνομαι λήγονται

D. Miscellaneous: fill in, answer questions, correct mistakes, put in accents.
   1. T or F: The second principal part is the future active and middle-passive. F
   2. Why is the future a separate principal part, but the imperfect is not? The imperfect is formed from the present stem; the future has a different stem.
   3. Name four verbs that have deponent futures: μανθάνω, λαμβάνω, πάσχω, εἰμί, ἁκούω
   4. Chart your verbs: on a separate piece of paper (or on index cards make a neat and colorful list of all the verbs you have had so far. Give the present and future, the
imperfect, only if it is irregular, and list any peculiarities.

Examples: ἐκχωρ ἐκχωρομεν deponent future; takes the genitive of the person
ἐγχω has an irregular imperfect, εἰχον and two futures, ἔγω ("I shall have") and σχήσω ("I shall get").

5. Correct these sentences:
1. τὰ παιδία φέρουσι τοὺς λίθους. φέρει
2. σοφή ἡ δέσποινα ἦν ἢκουσόμεθα. ἤς
3. φέροντες τὰ βιβλία; οἴσεις
4. ἄκουσετε τῶν ἀγάθων πολιτῶν. ἄκουσεσθε
5. μαθήσουμεν τὰ Ἐλληνικά. μαθήσομεθα
6. οὐχ ἔρετε πόνους, ἔρετε
7. τὰ παιδία οὐκ ἔσται ἄγαθά. ἔσται

Need hints? Look for wrong futures, wrong cases with the verb and --horrors! a neuter plural subject with a plural verb.

6. Fill in the accents:
1. βουλευόμεθα 2. εἶχες
3. ἤγον 4. εἰ
5. ξένοι έσμεν 6. πολίται εἰσι
7. ποιητὴς ἔστι; 8. ἄνθρωποι ἐστε;

<table>
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<tr>
<th>II Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Prepositions, Cases</th>
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<tr>
<td>A. Vocabulary self-test (review of all nouns and adjectives, pronouns and prepositions). Give information as in the vocabulary. Check your answers. Correct any that are wrong. Tell what case or cases each preposition takes and the meaning with each case. Give an example with each meaning.</td>
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1. ἀπὸ gen. from: ἀπὸ τοῦτο τοῦ χρόνου from this time. τὸ ᾧ ἀπὸ πολέμου to live off war. οἱ ἀπὸ θεῶν [ἀνθρῶποι] humans descended from gods
2. διὰ gen. through: διὰ ἄσπιδος ἥλθε it went through the shield acc. on account of: διὰ τοῦτο on account of this
3. εἰς acc. into: εἰς ὀδόν. πατίδευσιν εἰς τὴν ἁρετὴν
4. ἐκ / ἐξ gen. out of, from: ἐκ θυμοῦ φίλεον (= ἐφίλεον) I loved from the heart. ἐκ πατίδος from a child [from childhood]
5. παρὰ gen. from: λόγος ἐστὶ παρά Ἀθηναίων dat. by, near: τὰ παρὰ ἐμοί (ἐμοί to me, dat. sg.) acc. to, contrary to: παρὰ γνώμην
6. περὶ gen. about, concerning: περὶ ψυχῆς, περὶ φύσεως (φύσις, φύσεως, ἡ nature) acc. around: περὶ νεκρῶν ἱπποὺς ἡλασάν (νεκρός, -ου, ὁ body; ἡλάσαν they drove); οἱ περὶ "Ἄνυτων Ανυτυς and associates
7. πρὸς dat. from, before, in the name of: πρὸς τε θεῶν πρὸς τε ἀνθρῶπον (before) (...τε ...τε both ... and); πρὸς παίδων dat. at, by: αἱ πρὸς θαλάττῃ ἄλεις [cities] acc. toward, facing: πρὸς ἡλίων; πρὸς τὸν αὐλὸν (in accompaniment to the pipe)
8. ἐν dat. in: ἐν ὀργῇ (ὁργῇ anger); ἐν τῇ νήσῳ
9. σὺν dat. with: σὺν θεῷ (with the help of); σὺν δίκη
10. ύπο gen. under, by: τά ύπο γῆς (the earth); τιμάται (she/he is honored) ύπο τοῦ δήμου (the people)
   acc. under, to a place under: ἠλθετε ύπο Τροίην (Troy)

B. Agreement: give the form of the adjective and demonstrative to agree with each noun. Be sure to give the correct ARTICLE.
   Example: ηφω (ὅδε, μικρός) -- (τῇ) τῇδε τῇ μικρῇ νήσῳ
   1. τῇδε τῇν νέαν ὅδον (ὅδε, νέος)
   2. ταύτης τῆς καλῆς θεᾶς (οὔτος, καλός)
   3. ἐκείνου τόν ἄθανατον λόγον (ἐκείνος, ἄθανατος)
   4. οὕτωι οἱ ἄξιοι πολίται (οὔτος, ἄξιος)
   5. τούσδε τοὺς ἄδικους δικαστάς (ὅδε, ἄδικος)
   6. ἐκείνην τῇν μικράν θάλασσαν (ἐκείνος, μικρός)
   7. τῷ τῷ δικαίῳ ταμίᾳ (ὅδε, δίκαιος)
   8. ταύτης τῇ οὖσαν χώραν (οὔτος, οὖν)
   9. τάδε τάς παλαιάς σκηνάς (ὅδε, παλαιὸς)
   10. τούτῳ τὸ αἰσχρὸν ἔργον (οὔτος, αἰσχρός)

Correct these howlers:
   1. νέη σκηνή νέα
   2. ἀγαθάι ποιηταί ἀγαθοί
   3. οὕτως ἄδικος ὁ
   4. ἄδικη ἡ μοίρα ἄδικος
   5. εἰς τῇ θαλάττῃ εἰς τὴν θαλάτταν οὐ εἰς τῇ θαλάττῃ

III Translate these sentences:
   1. αἱ ἐν τιμαίς ἀξίουσι τῶν τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ δίκη καὶ ἄγαθή βουλή.
   The women in office will rule these citizens with both justice and good counsel.
   2. ὁ σοφὸς δικαστής, ὃς τὰ δίκαια καὶ καλὰ ἔπραττεν, ἄξιος ἦν τιμῆς ἀπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν. The wise juryman, who was doing just and fine things, as worthy of honor from the citizens.
   3. νῦν ὡρα ἠσταί πέμπειν ταύτα τὰ δῶρα πρὸς τοὺς φίλους. Now it will be time to send these gifts to the [one’s] friends.
   4. αὕτη ἡ ὀδὸς ἦν ἀγαθή τοῖς παιδίοις. This road was good for children.
   5. αἱ σοφαὶ ἤσαν ἀγαθαὶ βουλῆν καὶ γνωμῆν. The wise women were good at counsel and thought.
   6. οὐ δίκαιον ἠστι τούσδε τοὺς ἄξιους πολίτας ἀποκτείνειν. It was not just to kill these worthy citizens.
   7. ἀξεῖ δὲ πρὸς φῶς τῆν ἀλήθειαν ὁ χρόνος. (φῶς light) Time will bring the truth to light.
   8. ὅποι οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνησκεῖ νέος, (φιλοῦσι < φιλέω love) [He] whom the gods love dies young.

IV Write in Greek:
We will go into these small tents and we will hear the philosophers (= wise ones) who will speak
to the citizens about justice and virtue. For these (i.e. justice and virtue) will make the human
beings good, but they are difficult to understand. The little children will also hear the poets who
write about the sea and sky and about the lives of the gods and goddesses. The test (πείρα) will
be difficult for the children but with luck they will become wise. It is time to go away from
these ugly places (place = τόπος) and to take our books to the islands of the sun on which we
will have neither tests nor labors. But we will always write to our (=the) friends who were
remaining beside the road.

ελευσόμεθα εἰς τάςδε τὰς μικρὰς σκηνὰς καὶ τῶν σοφῶν ἀκουσόμεθα οἱ περὶ
tῆς δίκης καὶ ἀνετῆς λέξους τοῖς πολίταις. αὕται γὰρ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους
ποιάσοντι ἀναθονεὶ. γαλεπαί δὲ εἰσὶ μανθάνειν. τὰ παιδία καὶ τῶν ποιητῶν
ἀκούσαται. οἱ περὶ τῆς θαλάττης καὶ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ περὶ τοῦ βίου τῶν θεῶν
γυάφοσιν. ἢ δὲ πείδα τοῖς παιδίοις ἐσται γαλαπη. ἀλλὰ ἀναθῆ τύχη
gενήσεται σοφά. ὥσι μὲν ἐστιν ἐξεγερθαι ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν άισχρῶν τόπων καὶ
tὰ βιβλία λαμβάνειν εἰς τὰς τοῦ ἡλίου νήσους ἐν αἰὲς οὔτε πείρας οὔτε πόνους
ἐξομεν. οἷοὶ δὲ τοὺς φίλους γράψομεν οἱ ἐμενον παρὰ τῇ ὁδῷ.
Lesson IV

B. Sample Test on Chapter IV
1. Conjugate in full (54 forms) Include active and m/p or middle, indicative and infinitive:
   πέμπω
   Check in book.
3. Translate:
   1. οὐδεὶς (no one) βούλεται κακὰ ἔχειν. No one wishes to have evils.
   2. οἱ γὰρ σοφοὶ οὐκ ἐνόμισαν τὰ κακὰ εἶναι ἁγαθὰ. For the wise do not believe evils to be [are] good.
   3. νομίζετε δὲ τοὺς κακοὺς ἔξειν ἁγαθὰ ἢ κακὰ; Do you think bad people will have good or bad [things]?
   4. ὁ ποιητὴς ἐφη τὴν ἀρετὴν εἶναι καλὰ γράφειν καὶ ἁγαθὰ λέγειν. The poet said that excellence is to write fine things and to speak good things.
   5. οἱ δικασταὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἀδικικὰ δῷρα λαβεῖν. The jurymen [members of the jury] denied that they had received unjust gifts.
   6. τὰ πονηρὰ παιδία τοὺς σοφοὺς ἐβάλε λίθοις καὶ βιβλίοις. The naughty children hit the philosophers with stones and books.
   7. ἡκουσας τῶν σοφῶν οἱ ἔφασαν τοὺς μὲν βούλεσθαι κακὰ, τοὺς δὲ ἁγαθὰ; Did you hear the philosophers who said that some people wished bad [things] and others good [things]
   8. ἀλλὰ οὗτος ὁ πολίτης ἐλέετε ὅτι οὐδεὶς (no one) βούλεται κακὰ ἔχειν. But this citizen said that no one wants to have bad [things].
   9. εἰς τὰς παλαιὰς ἡδονῆς ἡλθε ὅτι (because) ἐμαθον ἄκουσεσθαι τοῦ ἀριστον ἀκτίδου (ἁκτίδος singer). Pleasure came to the ancient women because they learned that they would hear the best singer.

Sample Quiz

Fill in the principal parts; give meaning of each verb.
1. ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελῶ) ἤγγειλα: announce, bring as news
2. ἀγω ἀξω ἠγαγόν: lead
3. ἀποθνῄσκον (ἀποθανοῦμαι) ἀπέθνηκα: die
4. ἀρχω ἀρξω ἠρξά: rule, begin
5. γίνομαι γενήσομαι ἐγενόμην: become, be, come into being
6. δέχομαι δέξομαι ἐδέξαμην: receive
7. πάσχω παίσομαι ἐπαθὼν: suffer, experience
8. λαμβάνω λήψομαι ἔλαβον: take
9. φέρω οἶσω ἤνεγκον / ἤνεγκα: bear, carry
Translate these forms (10):
1. ἔλθετε you went
2. ἐλύσω you ransomed
3. εἶμαθές you learned
4. σχείν to have
5. ἔμεινα I stayed/remained
6. ἐπεισάμην I obeyed
7. κρίνατο to judge
8. ἐβάλου you threw [for yourself] – that is, in mid. put down [a foundation]
9. ἀπεκτείναμεν we killed
10. ἐφηναν they showed

Translate these sentences (15):
1. Σωκράτης ὁ σοφός οὐκ ἔφη τούς ἀνθρώπους ἔξειν τὰ κακὰ βουλεύοντο. Socrates the philosopher denied that people wanted to have ills [bad things, misfortunes].
2. οὶ Μένων ἐνόμισε τὴν ἀρετὴν εἶναι υγιεῖαν τε καὶ πλούτον. Meno believed excellence/goddessness to be health and wealth.
3. οὐτοί οἱ πολίται φασί εἶναι ἀρεταί βουλήν καὶ γνώμην. These citizens say they are good at counsel and judgment.

C. Verb Review (Lessons 1-4)

3. Exercises

C. Parse (= identify forms), translate, and recite the principal parts of each verb:
1. ἐπαινόσαμην I ceased
2. δέξεται he/she will receive
3. ἀκούσονται they will hear
4. ἔφερον I/they were carrying
5. ἐπέμψατο you sent for
6. ἐλείποντες you were being left
7. μεῖνα to remain
8. ἡκουσάτο he/she/it heard
9. εἴπειν to say
10. ἦγγειλαν they reported

D. Translate these forms of πέμπω into Greek: active, send; middle, send for; passive, be sent.
1. she was being sent ἐπέμπετο
2. they are sending πέμπονται
3. we used to send ἐπέμπομεν
4. to send for (once, a single action) πέμψασθαι
5. to be sending for πέμπεσθαι
6. we sent for ἐπεμψάμεθα
7. you-all (ye) will send πέμψετε
8. I will send for πέμψομαι
9. it is being sent πέμπται
10. you (thou) sent for ἐπέμψο
11. to be sending πέμπειν
12. to send (once) πέμυσαι
13. I sent for a new book. νέον βιβλίον ἐπεμψάμην
14. She sent a gift to her [=the] friends. δώρων ταῖς φίλαις / τοῖς φίλοις ἐπέμψεν.
15. We were being sent to the market [καγορά]. ἐπεμπόμεθα εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν.
16. I think that I will send those women a gift. νομίζω πέμψειν δώρων ἐκείναις ταῖς γυναιξίν.
17. Will you-all (ye) send for your [=the] friend. τὴν φίλην / τὸν φίλον πέμψεσθε;

E. Review the principal parts and translate these sentences.
1. The citizens *made plans for themselves in a democracy. ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ οἱ πολίται ἐβούλεύσαντο.
2. The poet will *take notes. ὁ ποιητὴς γράφεται.
3. Those women *ransomed these men. ἐκεῖναι αἱ γυναικὲς τούτους τοὺς ἀνδρὰς ἐλυσαντο.
4. The citizens were being led by these women. οἱ πολίται ἠγοιντο ὑπὸ τῶντεν τῶν γυναικῶν.
5. She thought that she would rule those islands. ἐνομίσειν αἱ ἀρχές ἐν τοῖς νησίσι.
6. Will you hear the wise [people]? τῶν σοφῶν ἀκούσει / ἀκούσεσθε;
7. It is unreasonable to be doing those [things]. ἀλογὸν [ἀλογὸν ἐστι] τοῖς πράττειν.
8. They were bringing gifts. Gifts were being brought by those men. These women brought those gifts. δῶρα ἐφέρον. δῶρα ἐφέρετο ὑπὸ ἑυκείνων τῶν ἀνδρῶν. αἰδε [αἱ γυναικὲς] ἐκείνα τὰ δῶρα ἠμένικον.
9. Did you hit the poets with stones? τοὺς ποιητὰς ἔβαλες λίθοις;
10. I did not understand what [(the things) which] you said. οὐκ ἔμαθον ἄ ἐπες.

* “make plans for oneself” = βουλέω in the middle. “ransom” = λύω in the middle.
"take notes" = γράφω in the middle.
Lessons V and VI

Practice quiz # 1 on the third declension

2. Tell what case each is and give meaning of the noun:
   - βασιλέα acc. king
   - πόλεως gen. city-state
   - χάριτας acc. grace, favor
   - κηρυξί dat. herald
   - θαυματα [2] nom., acc, marvel

3. Choose the correct form
   The accusative singular of χάρις --- χάριτα χάριν
   The dative plural of δαίμων --- δαίμονες δαίμοναι
   The genitive plural of γένος --- γενών γενέων
   The genitive plural of πόλις --- πόλεων πόλεων
   The dative plural of γένος --- γενσί γένεσι
   The nominative plural of βασιλεύς --- βασιλεῖς βασιλεύες

Practice Quiz #2 on the third declension

2. Tell what case each is and give meaning of the noun:
   - σώμα [2] nom., acc. body
   - ἀνδρός gen. man, husband
   - ἔτους gen. year
   - γένη [2] nom., acc. kind
   - παισί dat. child
   - Ελλάδι dat. Hellas, Greece
   - γέρων nom. old man
   - πατρίδων gen. native land

3. Choose the correct form
   The accusative plural of πατήρ --- πατέρας πατράς
   The accusative singular of χάρις --- χάριτα χάριν
   The dative plural of ἄρχων --- ἄρχουσι ἄρχοσι
   The genitive singular of γυνῆ --- γυνῆς γυναικός
   The genitive plural of πόλις --- πόλιων πόλεων
   The dative plural of γένος --- γενσί γένεσί
   The accusative plural of βασιλεύς --- βασιλεῖς βασιλέας
The dative singular of ἀνήρ --- ἀνερὶ ἄνδρι
The accusative singular of πόλις --- πόλια πόλιν
The accusative plural of ὄνομα --- ὄνοματα ὄνοματας

Adjective practice – Lesson VI

1. Fill in the correct form of the adjective:
   - -τῶ ἡδεὶ βίω [ἡδύς]
   - -τὸν βραχὺν χρόνου [βραχύς]
   - -οί ἀληθείς λόγοι [ἀληθῆς]
   - -τοὺς μεγάλους οἶκους [μέγας
   - -τήν εὔρειαν σκηνήν [εὐρύς]
   - -τὸ δυστυχές δῶρον [δυστυχῆς]
   - -τὰ εὐδαιμονα ἔργα [εὐδαιμῶν]
   - -τὴν ἁσθενὴ ὄδον [ἁσθενῆς]

2. Translate
   οὐκ ἁσφαλεῖς αἱ ὁδοί. The roads are not safe.
   τοῖς ὀξείαις παισὶ πέμψωμεν σκηνὰς ἀρίστας. We will send the best tents to
   the keen (girl) children.
   ὁ δαίμων τὸν ἦλιον ἀγεῖ τοῖς δίκαιοις καὶ τοῖς ἁδίκοις. The divinity brings
   the sun to the just and the unjust.
C. Review (Lessons I-VI): Syntax

2. Syntax: fill in the blanks and translate the sentences.

1. Neuter plural subjects take singular verbs. (I p. 38)
Evils come-into-being on account of money. διά τὰ χρήματα γίγνεται τὰ κακά.

2. Verbs of “trusting” take the dative case. (I p. 38)
Do you trust these new archons? πιστεύεις τούτοις τοῖς νέοις ἀρχούσι;

3. Verbs of “ruling” take the genitive case. (I p. 38)
The king ruled the citizens with justice. [σὺν] δίκη ὁ βασιλεύς τῶν πολιτῶν ἠρξέν.

4. The verb ἀκούω takes the genitive of the person heard and the accusative of the thing heard. (III p. 65)
We will hear these philosophers. τῶν ἑρμηνεύσεις ἁγιασμένα.
Did you hear the words of those shameful men? τούς ἐκείνους τῶν αἰσχρῶν λόγους ἠκούσας;

5. The means by which something is done goes into the dative. (I p. 38)
We persuaded the citizens with money. τοὺς πολίτας χρήμασιν ἐπείσαμεν.

6. The manner in which something is done goes into the dative. (I p. 38)
In my (ἐμός - ἐμοί) opinion tyranny is a bad [thing]. τῆς ἐμῆς γνώμης κακόν ἡ τυραννίς.

7. The predicate noun or adjective (with verbs like be, become, seem, be called) goes into the nominative case. (I, II pp. 28, 47)
Those citizens are shameful and false. ἐκεῖνοι οἱ πολίται ἐίσι αἰσχροὶ καὶ ψευδεῖς. Heralds are messengers of gods and men. οἱ κῆρυκες ἀγγέλοι θεῶν τε ἀνθρώπων τε.

8. The two positions of the adjective are (II pp. 49-51):
   1. attributive (after the article)
   2. predicate (not after the article)
These citizens are wise. σοφοὶ οἴδε οἱ πολίται. OR οἴδε οἱ πολίται σοφοὶ.
The wise citizens do not take bribes [= receive unjust gifts]. οἱ σοφοὶ πολίται ἄδικα δῶρα σὺ λαμβάνουσιν.

9. The relative pronoun introduces a relative clause. The relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number and gender but its case depends on the part it plays in its own clause. (II pp. 52-3)
Those [things] which you are saying are not true. οὐκ ἀληθῆ ἄ λέ γεις.
The men whom we saw are Greeks. Ἐ λληνεὶς οἱ ἀνθρωποί οὗς ἐ ἵ δομεν.
The women whom we heard were saying wise [things]. ἀἱ γυναῖκες ὃν ἥ κοῦ σα μεν σοφὰ ἔ λε γον.
Did you get what you wanted? ἔ σχες ὁ ἐ βού λον;

10. The infinitive with the article is used as a noun. (II p. 52).
To speak the truth is not always fine. τὸ ἀληθῆ λέ γειν οὐκ ἀ εὶ κα λὸν.

11. The demonstrative goes into the predicate position. (III p. 71)
This citizen sends gifts to those cities. οὗτος ὁ πολίτης πέ μπει δώρα ἐ κείναις ταῖς πόλεσιν.

12. Separation is expressed by the genitive case. (I, III pp. 28, 75)
From good men we learn good things. ἀ)γαώ=ν manqa/nomen a)gaqa/.

13. Agent is expressed by the genitive case with ὑ πό. (III p. 75)
These [things] were done by those [women]. ταῦτα ἐ πρα ττετο ὑ πὸ τῶ νδε [τῶν γυναῖκων].

I think [that] those things are good. νομίζω ἐ κείνα εἶ ναι ἀ γαθά.
They thought [that] they had said true [things]. ἐ νόμισαν εἶ πείν ἀ ληθῆ.

15. The accusative of respect is used for limiting the meaning of an adjective or verb by telling in what respect it applies. (II p. 56)
I am not bad at all things.πά ντα γὰρ οὐ κα κός εἴ μι.

16. Contrary to fact conditions use past tenses in both clauses. (VI p. 128)
If we had seen those big dogs we would have left. εἰ ἐ κείνους τοὺς μεγά λους κῦ νας εἶ δομεν ἐ λί πομεν ἄ ν.

17. Result clauses take ὡ στε and the indicative or infinitive. (VI pp. 126-7)
Find an example of each type of result clause and translate it.
πο λλοὺς δὲ φί λοὺς ἔ χει ὡ στε εὐ τυχῆς ἐ στιν. He/she has many friends and so he/she is happy.
οὗτος σοφὸς εἰ ὡ στε πά ντα ἐ πί στα σθαί; Are you so wise/clever as to know everything?